

INFORMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Up to the time of [] departure from Sinkiang in 1950, it was still an extremely primitive country in comparison to the US. The industries that had been established there were microscopic as compared to similar industries in this country. The major occupations of the natives of Sinkiang were those of trapping wild animals; breeding of camels, horses and cattle; farming; lumber; mining; the manufacture of various native handicrafts such as rugs; exporting of these items and their byproducts such as pelts, hides, casings, etc. for manufactured items from the USSR (because of its proximity) and other countries. Some small industries were developed in Sinkiang since 1933 by the Soviets. [] there were no chemical plants, steel industries, or evidence of any production of atomic bomb materials (other than the mining of uranium).
2. The nine electric generating plants that were constructed in Sinkiang by the Soviets were not supplying electric power to any industries, other than the flour mills in Urumchi and Kuldja. All of these electric generating plants were driven by steam locomobiles. The electric power, other than in the case of the Urumchi and Kuldja flour mills, was used only for lighting purposes.
3. Sinkiang labor is highly unskilled, except in the case of long-established industries such as leather tanning, wool washing, preparation of casings, rug weaving, etc. The newly established industries in Sinkiang always had Chinese directors (who were surrounded by Soviet "advisors", who did more than merely advise) and native Moslem labor. The working day for the common laborers, started at 6:00 a.m. and ended at 5:00 p.m., with one hour off for lunch. The administrative and white-collar workers labored from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
4. [] the following were the only industries [] in 1950: [] that were operating in Sinkiang

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a. Urumchi (Tihwa):

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 225 kws
- (2) Flour Mill (electric)
- (3) Leather Tannery
- (4) "Sovsintorg" Wool Washing Plant
- (5) Casings Plant (cleaning, treating and packing cattle, hog and sheep intestines)
- (6) Soap Manufacturing Plant
- (7) Textile Mill (manufacturing mostly blue cotton cloth, located in Shidaban in northwestern outskirts of Urumchi)
- (8) Glass Factory
- (9) Oil Pressing Factory (sunflower seed, cotton seed, peanut, etc.)
- (10) "Dorstroy" Auto Repair and Parts Shop
- (11) "Fimagu" Arsenal (manufacturing ammunition and repairing of small arms and rifles)
- (12) Two Typographic Offices
- (13) Lithographic Office
- (14) Currency Printing Office

b. Kuldja (Ining):

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 225 kws
- (2) Flour Mill (electric)
- (3) Leather Tannery
- (4) Wool Washing Plant
- (5) Musabaeff Casings Plant
- (6) Satr. off Casings Plant
- (7) Oil Pressing Factory
- (8) Two Lumber Mills
- (9) "Kazeyn" (plexiglass) Manufacturing Plant (manufactured from milk)
- (10) Auto Repair and Parts Shop
- (11) Typographic Office

c. Shuqubek (Tancheng):

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 112½ kws
- (2) Flour Mill
- (3) Leather Tannery
- (4) Two Oil Pressing Factories
- (5) Auto Repair and Parts Shop
- (6) Typographic Office

d. Kashgar (Shufu):

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 112½ kws
- (2) Textile Mill
- (3) Rug Weaving (several small manufacturers)
- (4) Typographic Office

e. Khotan (Hotien):

- (1) Textile Mill (manufacturing mostly white cotton cloth)
- (2) Thread Manufacturing Plant
- (3) Silk Weaving (many small manufacturers)
- (4) Rug Weaving (many small manufacturers)

f. Suiting:

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 112½ kws
- (2) Oil Pressing Factory
- (3) Typographic Office

g. Turfan:

- (1) Cotton and Wool Cleaning Plant
- (2) Oil Pressing Factory
- (3) Wine Distillery (constructed by the Soviets for their consumption)

h. Shimao:

- (1) Electric Generating Plant, 55 kws
- (2) Oil Producing and Refining

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- i. Aggu (Akosu):
 - (1) Electric Generating Plant, 55 kws.
- j. Hani (Qomul):
 - (1) Electric Generating Plant, 55 kws
- k. Koko Tokhei (Fuyun):
 - (1) Electric Generating Plant, 55 kws
- l. Kuchangtse (Kitai):
 - (1) Cast Iron Plant (manufacturing household utensils, small farm tools and other small miscellaneous items out of pig iron, - "chugun")
5. Industrial buildings in Sinkiang are constructed of either unbaked mud brick (3 x 6 x 12") or of grey burned brick (2 x 4 x 8"). Private homes are also built with one of these two types of local brick. Buildings, whether industrial or private residences, which are constructed of unbaked mud brick are always painted with white lime. Whereas, the structures erected of grey baked brick are usually left unpainted. An ample supply of "Tien Shan" pine is available in most Sinkiang localities for the construction needs of each individual community.

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